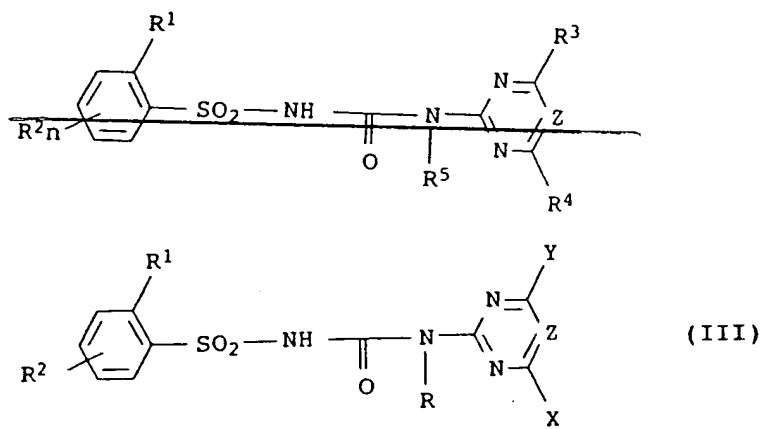


IN THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph at page 7, line 36 to page 9, line 5 as follows:

Particular preference is given to sulfonylureas of the formula III (equivalent to the formula I where  $J=J_1$ ) as known, for example, from EP-A 388 873, EP-A 559 814, EP-A 291 851 and EP-A 446 743:



where:

$R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, which may carry from one to five of the following groups: methoxy, ethoxy,  $SO_2CH_3$ , cyano, chlorine, fluorine,  $SCH_3$ ,  $S(O)CH_3$ ;

halogen;

a group  $ER^{19}$ , in which E is O, S or  $NR^{20}$ ;

$COOR^{12}$ ;

$NO_2$ ;

$S(O)_nR^{17}$ ,  $SO_2NR^{15}R^{16}$ ,  $CONR^{13}R^{14}$ ;

$R^2$  is hydrogen, methyl, halogen, methoxy, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy or methylthio,

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Y is F, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>Cl, CF<sub>2</sub>H, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>2</sub>Cl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

X is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkylamino, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkoxy,

R is hydrogen or methyl;

R<sup>19</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkynyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, each of which may carry from 1 to 5 halogen atoms. Furthermore, in the case that E is O or NR<sup>20</sup>, R<sup>19</sup> is also methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, trifluoromethylsulfonyl, allylsulfonyl, propargylsulfonyl or dimethylsulfamoyl;

R<sup>20</sup> is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl;

R<sup>12</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group which may carry up to three of the following radicals: halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, allyl or propargyl;

R<sup>17</sup> is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group which may carry from one to three of the following radicals: halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, allyl or propargyl;

R<sup>15</sup> is hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkoxy group or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group;

R<sup>16</sup> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group,

R<sup>13</sup> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;

R<sup>14</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

n is 1 or 2;

Z is N, CH.

Amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 25-26 as follows:

Very particular preference is given to those compounds of the formula III which are

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listed in the table below, ~~and wherein n is 1.~~